

INTIMATIONS

[illegible]

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

DAINTY CHARMING

PHOTO GREETING CARDS.

PICTURES OF CHINESE LIFE AND SCENERY.
12 Cards neatly boxed.

Price \$3.50 per box.

Send them to your friends at home.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.,
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st of October and until further notice Mr. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors,
G. STEWART JONES,
Assistant Secretary,
Northwich, England.
Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1918. 698

"PREMO CAMERA"

\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL
PICTURE.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$19.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET HONGKONG.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$35 per annum, per quarter and per month
as follows:

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China
MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
in Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
in Pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be
sent, or not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in
before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
which are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until discontinued.

General Address: "The China Mail,"
No. 5, B.O. 6th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

A FAVOURITE SUB-DIVISION
THE "CHINA MAIL" has a special sub-
division of the all-round advertiser—the value
of the "China Mail" is the value of the
"China Mail" is the value of the "China Mail".

and the intelligent classes of China that the object the Allies have in view is that China shall work out her own salvation, and they have shown their readiness to render every assistance, but they cannot stand by and see that work neglected to the grave peril of all the foreign interests which in the course of many years have been created in China.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Rabies seems to be prevalent in the western district of Shanghai.

The Police authorities at Canton are "deliberating over the refusal of certain foreigners to pay the police house tax."

It was expected last week that the British Red Cross "Our Day" fund at Shanghai will reach £25,000 instead of £20,000.

Mr. C. E. Wedemeyer, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., recently their manager at Dally, and transferred to Formosa on the closure of the branch at Dally, has changed his name to Barrabough.

Three fatal cases of enteric fever, two fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one fatal case of bubonic plague—all Chinese—were reported in the Colony on the 2nd inst. and one case of cerebro-spinal fever only during the 3rd and 4th inst.

An Anglo-Chinese Agency telegram from London relating to the Anglo-German Agreement on the exchange of prisoners of war says the British Government dissented from the demand that the 3,290 Germans in China, of whom 1,724 are women and children, should be neither interned nor deported, though it assented to the principle of repatriation.

There are growing signs of rapid progress at Canton—progress on wheels in fact. The Canton Times states that Chan Lim-pak, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is inquiring into the cost and possibility of operating a railway tramway on the road to be constructed upon the removal of the city wall.

The appeal of Mr. Ellis I. Eke against the recent decision by Sir Haviland de Bunsmeade finding him £2,000 in the action following the sinking of the Standard Oil launch Maifoo IV will be heard before the British Law Court at Shanghai on 14th November. Mr. R. N. Macleod and Mr. R. F. C. Master will appear for the appellant.

Mrs. Milroy's "Khaki Bag" receives £58 4s. 6d. as the result of a raffle for the four chairs presented by Captain Jones of the Cheung Chow which have been on exhibition at Messrs. Powell & Co. The drawing took place yesterday evening, the winner being Mr. May, of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh with ticket No. 233. The proceeds of the raffle will be forwarded to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. Up to date £58 4s. 6d. has been sent by the "Khaki Bag" to this fund.

THE ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

"ARMISTICES DO NOT TERMINATE THE STATE OF WAR."

The following telegram from the Secretary of State, London, to the Office Administering the Government of Hongkong, dated 4th November, has been kindly communicated to us this afternoon:

"Armistice with Government Austria Hungary signed yesterday by General Diaz on behalf of Allies comes into force 3 p.m. to-day.

Armistices do not terminate state of war.

LONG

INDIGESTION AND BLOOD.

YOU should not be misled by any kind of advertisement for a medicine which claims to cure indigestion and blood.

Indigestion and blood are not diseases, but symptoms of a disease. The only way to cure them is to find out the cause of the disease and remove it.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A REPUTABLE MENDICANT.

A well-dressed Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood this morning with begging.

Sergeant Blackman said that defendant accented Europeans in Glenside. Defendant had been previously in goal for a similar offence. He was a respectable man and there seemed to be no reason why he should persist in begging. Defendant said that he was a cripple. He did not molest passers-by.

Mr. Wood severely warned defendant and discharged him.

ELUSIVE FORTUNE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of window panes and several window panes.

Sergeant Blackman said that defendant, who was on duty in Wellington Street, noticed defendant carrying a parcel and ordered him to stop. Defendant immediately threw the parcel on the ground and attempted to run away, but he was followed and arrested. Defendant said that he found the articles.

Mr. Wood sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

HEAVY FINE FOR ILLICIT OPIUM.

Mr. Wolfe this morning sentenced a Chinese who was brought before him for attempting to export 20 taels of opium on board the s.s. *Ho Nam*, to pay a fine of £2,000 or undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXTRADITION CHARGE.

A request for the extradition of a Chinese named Choy Chai alias Chong Chai Jen was recently made to the Hongkong Government by the acting Governor of Macao.

It appears that the fugitive was sentenced by the Court of Macao to four years' public servitude and one month's fine for the crime of assault and robbery. He was carrying on his person a sum of money when he effected his escape from the Macao goal on July 9, 1918.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. Goldring for the defendant.

Mr. J. E. Wood, after hearing the evidence of the identification of the defendant, decided to recommend his extradition.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

MR. A. R. LOWE ELECTED.

The result of the contested election yesterday for the seat on the Licensing Board vacant through the resignation of Mr. E. Shallin was the election of Mr. A. R. Lowe by a majority of six votes.

Only 42 Justices of the Peace voted, and who counted showed 21 votes for Mr. Lowe and 13 for Mr. Denison. The voting, which was by ballot, took place at the Registrar's Office at the Supreme Court, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe acting as Returning Officer and Mr. G. A. Woodcock assisting.

THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.

OPENING NIGHT.

The International Circus opened its season in Hongkong last night, at Ming Yuen Garden, North Point, in their very substantial marquee erection, in which the comfort of patrons appears to have been given a good deal more careful thought than is usual with circus shows, and the management are to be congratulated upon the very attractive appearance of the thing.

The programme included costume dances, wire walking, juggling, trapeze displays and acrobats, and the exponents of these acts are all of first class order and thoroughly deserved the loud applause accorded them. The programme concluded with a comedy act called "The Hongkong Barber," after which prizes were distributed to the holders of lucky numbers which were handed out on entering the Circus.

The performances will include matinees on Saturdays and Wednesdays till further notice.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The Corporation's statement of income for the year ending 31st March 1919 is as follows:

Income:—
Fares and other receipts, £1,000,000
Interest on investments, £100,000
Dividends, £50,000
Other income, £10,000
Total, £1,160,000
Expenses:—
Salaries and wages, £500,000
Repairs and maintenance, £200,000
Depreciation, £100,000
Other expenses, £50,000
Total, £850,000
Profit, £310,000

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN THE YANGTZE REGION.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR COFFINS.

By way of amplifying the brief Router's cable on this subject we quote below fuller details extracted from reports appearing in the N.C. Daily News, received by to-day's mail.—

The lower Yangtze cities have experienced a heavy attack of dengue fever. In some cities it has been very severe. At Hanahan the undertakers had a hard time to supply enough coffins. It seemed to strike the aged, for over three-fourths of the deaths were old people. At Chaochien the fever took a mild form, but about half of the people were sick, the temperature running up to about 103 or 104, leaving the patient very weak and with a hacking cough in three days.

At Wai-hai struck the two foreign high schools severely, and the Government schools fared no better. Fully a fourth of the scholars were sick. Chaochien fared no better than Wai-hai, and many of the school children had to stay at home. I am glad to say that we had a good rain a few days ago and the fever disappeared.

HUPERS' "FIVE DAY PLAGUE."

WUSU, Oct. 24.

An extraordinary epidemic is sweeping through this town, together with the Kuangai and Kichow districts. People call it "the five days' plague," and say that if persons can survive for five days after an attack begins, they are almost sure to recover. The symptoms are in some respects not unlike those usually prevalent in cholera and include a constant thirst, with rapid loss of strength; death in some cases ensuing in less than a day. Your correspondent has heard of cases where whole families have died in a remarkably short time. A family of three all died this week in Wusui, within two days. Tonsils present are in great demand, and are being a rich harvest in this epidemic-ridden town. "It's an ill wind."

The sound of the tom-tom and the droning voices of priests are constantly in evidence, and funeral processions are the order of the day.

Similar conditions are to be found in all the surrounding country. In a recent visit to Taihang, about 30 miles from Wusui, we heard of a pitiable state of affairs. One family of six died in their small country home in two days, and two relatives who were staying with them at the time succumbed also. In some country places the carpenters have found it impossible to keep pace with the demand for coffins, doors being requisitioned to augment the supply of wood.

The cause of the epidemic is said to be the prolonged drought, which has not only almost dried up ponds in the country, and consequently intensified insanitary conditions, but has resulted in an accumulation of filth in the towns. The natives generally have little or no knowledge of hygiene. One sick person in a family uses a tea or rice basin; he dries, and another person in the same home at once uses the same basin, often without washing it. Small wonder, then, infection follows, and in many cases death too. We have done all we can to instruct and warn the scholars of the Mission School respecting the absolute necessity of clean habits at this time, but it is slow work. If only a down-pour of rain would come soon, the epidemic might be stayed, and conditions once more become normal.

In the province of Chekiang the evidence is very bad. Hundreds have died in the town of Ningbo, according to a report of Mr. Tso Wen-kwei, head of the Chinese Red Cross contingent despatched from Shanghai recently. Other towns are just as badly infected. Definite figures on the number of dead however are not yet to be obtained. In his report to Mr. Shen Tung-ho Vice-President of the local Society, Mr. Tso attributed the cause of the plague to the use of contaminated water in the canals and rivers in the Shaochin district by the poor class.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, the following appointments were made:—Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Chairman Women's Work Committee; Mrs. W. Dabner, Head of American Work Room; and Mrs. O. H. Bitts, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

FOREIGN MEDIATION IN CHINA.

BRITAIN, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Red Fanning correspondent of the *London Daily News* last week telegraphed:—An unexpected development has taken place in the internal struggle between Britain and America, and Japan. An American newspaper, after a long and bitter campaign, has finally decided to support the Chinese cause. The American newspaper, the *Washington Post*, has announced that it will support the Chinese cause. The Chinese cause is the cause of the Chinese people, and the American newspaper, the *Washington Post*, is the voice of the American people. The American newspaper, the *Washington Post*, is the voice of the American people. The American newspaper, the *Washington Post*, is the voice of the American people.

According to the *Washington Post*, the students on strike are also trying to force the resignation of Mr. Yanaka, Tokumura, a Japanese. The Chinese literature, in addition to the Director, the Osaka paper says that on the 19th instant Mr. Yanaka appeared before the Japanese students' committee with a sword and tried to demand that the students should not strike. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

SPORTING.

FOOTBALL.

A NAVAL CONTEST.

An exciting and thrilling football match took place on the Dockyard Ground on Monday evening, when two Naval teams met.

The "Tamar" had the services of Dingo, Crocker, Smith and Luxon of their first eleven, and H.M.S. fielded a very powerful eleven in order to retain their unbroken record.

Both teams played good football in the first half, and after some enterprising work by the "Tamar's" left wing, Travis shot at goal, the goalkeeper, only partially cleared, and Neal with a first time drive placed the ball out of the goalkeeper's reach, thus giving the lead to H.M.S. "Tamar."

From the kick off their opponents tried hard to equalise, but the stubbornness of defence proved too good. Again and again they returned to goal, only to be shot at goal, the goalkeeper, only partially cleared, and Neal with a first time drive placed the ball out of the goalkeeper's reach, thus giving the lead to H.M.S. "Tamar."

After "lemons" the team of H.M.S. continued to press, Rogers and Time putting in some stinging shots. Several visits to the other end of the field proved unsuccessful. Parker playing a great game at back and clearing in fine style.

Five minutes before time the team of H.M.S. were awarded a corner kick which was beautifully placed, and Rogers getting his head to the leather, netted in fine style, amid much applause. Stung by this reverse the team of H.M.S. returned to the attack, but could not add to their score owing to the whistle sounding for time.

For the "Tamar," Crocker in goal was a marvel. Biggs at back a tower of strength, Smith and Niles at half back proved a source of trouble to the opposing forwards. Luxon also played pretty football.

For H.M.S.—Rogers, Time, Shears, Frampton and Parker were the shining lights, but could not ward off defeat. Thus ended a most exciting game in favour of H.M.S. "Tamar" by 2 goals to 1.

SCHOOL CUSTOMS IN JAPAN.

STRIKE AT KOBE.

In many schools in this country, says the *Japan Chronicle*, what is called *feeling* or administering punishment by the fat, is carried out by senior students when juniors commit any offence, and this custom is often the cause of serious trouble being started. An incident of this sort is reported to have occurred at the Kainai Middle School, Kobe, which has the reputation of being one of the best schools of its kind in the country. Of late years, however, there has been a falling off in this proud distinction, owing, it is reported, to the frequent changes of Directors. A large proportion of the boys studying at this school being sons of soldiers, the students are handled on a military system, and one of the results is said to be the relentless practice of the *feeling* custom.

Recently a fourth-year boy having done something which, in the opinion of the fifth-year boys, cast a deep stain on the honour of the school, the seniors gave "advice" to the offender several times but without avail. Finally, on the 14th inst., they gave him a beating, a practice which, according to the *Kobe Chronicle*, has hitherto been connived at by the faculty. For reasons not stated, however, Mr. Sugita, the Director of the school, took a serious view of the matter, and after conference with his colleagues suspended Okamura Motoharu and another student for the part they took in leading the castigation operations.

Okamura is said to be a youth of excellent repute both in regard to scholarship and character, and five other students who took part in the *feeling* were also observed and practised the *feeling*, and asked the Director to lessen the punishment meted out to Okamura. Their appeal was ignored, whereupon all the fifth-year students, numbering 50, asked the Director either to hold them all responsible for observing the time-honoured punitive custom, or else shorten the term of Okamura's suspension, which was for ten days. A few teachers who were themselves graduates of the school, and who had perhaps a better knowledge of the school traditions than the Director, tried to effect an amicable settlement, but the Director, according to the *Kobe Chronicle*, declared that unless the customary was adhered to, he would resign. The students then changed their front, and decided to agitate for the removal of Mr. Sugita, the Director, and accordingly they "struck" on the 19th inst. The *Kobe Chronicle* says that unless the trouble is speedily settled, the strike will spread to other classes.

According to the *Kobe Chronicle*, the students on strike are also trying to force the resignation of Mr. Yanaka, Tokumura, a Japanese. The Chinese literature, in addition to the Director, the Osaka paper says that on the 19th instant Mr. Yanaka appeared before the Japanese students' committee with a sword and tried to demand that the students should not strike. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him. The students, however, did not listen to him.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.M.

All rankers ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Plus uniform, belt cap and cover. No other equipment need be carried. Tuesday, 5th Nov.—
8.30—No. 2 Platoon and Band.
8.00—No. 4 Platoon.
Wednesday, 6th Nov.—
6.30—No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance.
6.00—No. 8 Platoon.
Thursday, 7th Nov.—
8.30—No. 2 Platoon.
6.00—Buglers and Drummers.
Friday, 8th Nov.—
8.30—No. 1 Platoon.
6.00—Mounted Police.
Squad Officers will attend these Parades. Members in possession of winter uniform need not attend.

They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for all issues of uniform.

SABRE PRACTICE.

Friday, 6th, 14th and 22nd November. Tuesday, 12th and 19th. Hongkong, November 5th, 1919.

HAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold, cough, or any other ailment, try Hamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments.

It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments.

It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments.

It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments.

It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments.

It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments. It is the best remedy for all such ailments.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

COL SANTO CAPTURED.

100,000 PRISONERS AND 2,200 GUNS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Italian official report states:—The Seventh Army, entering into the struggle, has broken through the enemy's fortifications at Sella del Tonale and is proceeding in the Sernigaglia Valley.

It has forced Vallarini and captured Col Santo, north of Passubio. The other Armies continue to advance irresistibly.

The prisoners now number 100,000 and more than 2,200 guns.

ROVERETO OCCUPIED.

ROME, Nov. 3.

An official report states that the Italians have occupied Rovereto.

ITALIANS OCCUPY TRENTO.

ITALIAN CAVALRY LANDED AT TRIESTE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Italian official message states: We occupied Trent and have landed at Trieste.

Our Cavalry has entered Udine.

THE LAST DAYS OF FIGHTING IN ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A British official report from the Italian Front states:—

The Tenth Army yesterday reached the line of Villota-Pratondone-Meduna river, east of Bordenone, Samugnano and Aviano. The advance continues.

The prisoners exceed 10,000 of which 1,000 were taken by the Fourteenth Corps mounted troops.

The 18th Division in the operation on the Asiago Plateau took 470 prisoners and captured 13 guns.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE TRIESTE.

ITALIANS AND SLOVENES TAKE OVER GOVERNMENT.

AMERICAN SQUADRON EXPECTED TO OCCUPY TRIESTE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

A message from Vienna states that the Statthalter and other Austrian authorities left Trieste on Wednesday when the Public Welfare Committee, consisting of Italians and Slovenes, took over the administration. The committee sent a torpedo boat to Venice to request the Commander of the Entente Fleet to occupy Trieste and to prevent excesses by the Austrian troops, who are fleeing from Italy.

It is expected an American squadron will occupy Trieste.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CEASE HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A wireless Austrian official message, dated Vienna, November 3rd, states:—

In the Italian theatre of war, our troops ceased hostilities on the basis of the armistice which has been concluded.

REJOICING IN ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALL TOWNS.

ROME, Nov. 4.

The news of the liberation of Udine, Trent and Trieste has led to spontaneous demonstrations in all the towns of Italy. An immense procession was formed at Corso Umberto. Amid frantic cheers, it marched to the Capitol, where the historic bell was sounded and a fête held.

EMPEROR KARL TO ABDICATE.

INTENTION COMMUNICATED TO WAR CABINET.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.

The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says that the Emperor Karl on the 2nd conferred with members of the Cabinet and the army leaders and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

THE BALKANS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RETIREMENT ON THE DANUBE.

ALMOST WHOLE OF SERBIA FREED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

Following the capture of Belgrade, the defeated Germans and Austrians have retired to the north bank of the Danube.

The Second Serbian Army has reached the Bosnian Frontier. Almost the whole of Serbia has been liberated.

HUNGARY'S MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

AN APPEAL TO PRESERVE HER INTEGRITY.

ZURICH, Nov. 4.

A wireless message in French from Budapest on Saturday night, addressed to the people of the world, states:—

The Hungarian people has accomplished a peaceful revolution, shattered the yoke of its oppressors and established an independent State.

It repudiates responsibility for the world-war and says the people lay down their arms and desire peace.

It declares fraternity and equality to all inhabitants in Hungary—Magyar or Non-Magyar—and appeals to the free nations of the world to preserve the territorial integrity of Hungary.

MORE MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

COUNT ANDRASSY RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.

A message from Vienna states that Count Andrassy has resigned.

THE AUSTRIAN FLEET

CZECHS OFFER TO TRANSFER IT TO THE ALLIES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The Yugo-Slavs have sent a wireless message to President Wilson, stating that they are ready to hand over the Austrian Fleet to the United States or the representatives of the Allied Navies.

EXCESSES AT BUDAPEST SUPPRESSED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A message from Budapest states that comparatively slight excesses occurred on October 31st on the outskirts of the city, but they were suppressed most severely.

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION FOR GERMAN BOHEMIA.

CZECHS PROTEST.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A message from Vienna says that German Administration for German Bohemia is being established, despite the opposition of the Czech authorities.

ON THE GROUND OF HUMANITY.

GERMANY URGES CESSATION OF AERIAL WARFARE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

A message from Berlin states that Germany, through the Swiss Government, has proposed to the other belligerents a cessation of aerial attacks in the rear of the zone of operations on the "ground" of humanity and the preservation of monuments of civilization. It says that German aviators were ordered to cease such attacks at the beginning of October.

GERMAN PLOT IN SWITZERLAND UNearthed.

BERNE, Nov. 4.

Following a protest by the Swiss Federal Council, Germany has recalled the Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Zurich, in consequence of a discovery at the Consulate of pamphlets, arms, bombs and munitions destined to stir up a revolution and to carry out acts of destruction in Italy. An employee of the Consulate had been sentenced, in default, to 24 years' imprisonment in connection with the plot.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN CHINA. A NEW CONCEPTION OF INDUSTRY.

YANGTSE VALLEY DEVASTATED.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.

Influenza is greatly devastating the Yangtse Valley. Whole families are being wiped out. There are many cases in Shanghai, but few fatalities.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

While Germany asks for an armistice a general offensive has been resumed on the Western front. Everywhere the German resistance has been broken and soon the enemy will be compelled to withdraw from the present line.

An attack was launched yesterday by General Gouraud's Fourth Army at the top of the loop of the Aisne. Co-operating with the First American Army, the French pushed the line three miles to the important junction of roads leading to Sedan and Metziers. The Germans depend on the road for retreat into Germany from the whole centre line. At many points the Kriemhild Line was broken.

The French advanced at some points two miles, while American troops had equal success—Harris.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A French communiqué says:—On the Aisne front we again advanced at night-time and took the villages of La Croix-aux-Bois and Nivry.

The enemy's resistance has appreciably increased especially in the Forest of Argonne.

The material abandoned by the retreating Germans yesterday which fell into our hands includes 14 guns, including five of large calibre. Since the beginning of this operation we have taken over 2,000 prisoners.

KAISER'S ABDICATION STILL REMOURED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rumours regarding the abdication of the Kaiser continue, but are received with the utmost reserve.

The latest is that the Kaiser signed the Abdication Decree at an assembly of the confederated Princes held in Berlin on October 30, but the execution of the decree was postponed owing to fears of its effect upon the public moral and divergencies of views regarding the succession.

FRENCH PILGRIMAGES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The customary pilgrimages are being held in France.

M. Poincaré visited many of the cemeteries. Over 130,000 people visited Bagneux, 85,000 visited Fontenay and 62,000 visited Paris Lachaise.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

At the Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles, Belgium and Japan are represented.

ITALIANS LAND AT TRIESTE.

ROME, Nov. 3.

Italian troops have landed at Trieste.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT SUNK BY NEW INVENTION.

ROME, Nov. 3.

The *Giornale di Italia* states that the Austrian dreadnought *Pirbus Unita* was sunk by a new invention by Engineer Commander Rossetti.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The *Echo de Paris* states that it has proofs that the Germans had an understanding with Dr. Adler and did all they could to have him made leader of German-Austria. While they encourage Bolshevism elsewhere in Austria-Hungary, they intend that order shall be kept in the German provinces. They even promised to send troops and thousand wagonloads of flour, thus clearly revealing annexationist plans.

EXPORTS FROM MANCHURIA.

EMBARRASSING CHINESE ACTION.

PEKING, October 23.

After raising the embargo on exports from Manchuria to Siberia, the Chinese military authorities imposed export taxes of \$1 a picul on millet and beans, fifty cents per picul on wheat and oats and forty cents on every 100 lbs. of flour, and the Maritime Customs was not allowed to permit exports without the payment of these taxes.

The present rate of exchange makes importation of these articles into Siberia impossible and the Russian Consul at Harbin has protested, while Prince Koida-chef, the Russian Minister, lodged a protest yesterday. There have been no results up to the present.

The most interesting feature, however, is that, since the Minister of Finance agreed to the measure, which is very embarrassing for Japan as she is the only country able to absorb these products—Harris.

MAJOR ASTOR'S IDEAL.

Major Astor, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, speaking in London as the guest at luncheon of the Rotary Club, told how, with industrial reconstruction in his mind, he succeeded in reconciling the points of view of masters and men.

He said that some time ago he invited eight or a dozen trade union leaders in Plymouth, his constituency, to spend a week-end with him in order that they might discuss what had been wrong in the past, and how they might try to improve matters in the future. After a long sitting they "ended up on *terra firma*."

Later he invited an equal number to stay with him, and, without knowing it, both parties came to the same conclusion, alike as to the past and the future. Then he invited both sides to visit him. To their complete surprise they unanimously agreed as to what had been wrong in the past and what was necessary in the future, and they formed themselves into an industrial reconstruction association. "Not only did capital and labour not question each other's point of view, but he found that they had never come together before. As soon as they had agreed on the definition of capital, their task in arriving at agreement was enormously simplified. They were all agreed that every form of capital was entitled to receive its particular form of interest; and then they found themselves discussing what its ordinary and fair remuneration should be. Afterwards, they discussed what should be done with surplus profit, but did not arrive at any solution as to the way in which it should be dealt with."

On the question of the "living wage" it was regarded as not fair that industry should have to bear the burden of bringing up a man's family; and the conclusion they came to was that the State, and not industry, ought to bear that burden and that responsibility.

They were of opinion that a man's income should be such a sum as would enable him to live in comfort and that the responsibility was on the State to assist in the matter of education, medical service, and the free feeding of school children. Another point discussed was the obvious and admitted unfairness of two groups of men, belonging to different industries, putting forth the same amount of energy, labour, and skill in the same locality, and earning largely different incomes. It was felt to be particularly unfair when it was realized that that was due to the fact that one industry had been well organised in the past and another had been badly organised, or not organised at all.

What they had to look forward to, Major Astor said, was a more general system of remuneration. In the past our standard of success had been too much gauged by a purely cash basis. If we could have a new conception of industry, and look upon it as a form of national service, and if all connected with industry felt that they did not require financial stimulus as in the past, their reward being in the feeling that they were serving the State, we should be able to get a new spirit in the country, which would be worth living for.

DEEP-WATER DIVING MACHINE FOR SALVAGE PURPOSES.

A deep-water diving machine, which is stated to have passed successfully through its preliminary tests, is described in a recent issue of "Contracting." The machine consists of a pear-shaped steel shell 6ft. long and 7ft. in diameter. In the interior two men can be accommodated in addition to the machinery for propelling the machine, and for drilling or doing other work below water. It is proposed to use the machine for salvage operations in deep water, the hull being designed to withstand the pressure due to 1,000ft. head. Air sufficient for 24 hours is carried inside the shell, stored in bottles under a pressure of 1700lb. per sq. in. On the outside of the hull of the machine are mounted four 3000 c.p. electric lamps in globes fitted with strong guards. Windows and bull's eyes allow the crew to investigate their surroundings as lighted up by these lamps. The power supply required for propelling the machine and for other purposes is obtained from a source above surface through a flexible cable. By an ingenious arrangement of electric magnets the machine can attach itself to the side of a sunken vessel but can also creep over the surface of the latter. These magnets, which have each a holding power of 24 tons, are mounted on pairs of horizontal or vertical screws. By cutting out one set of magnets the remainder can be used as an abutment and the machine warped backwards or forwards or up and down by turning the screws, and when the latter are at the limit of their travel the magnets previously cut out are engaged again, and when they have attained themselves in turn to the hull they serve as an abutment for another movement, those previously in use being cut out of action, and their screws run back. The amount of motion in any direction is registered inside the hull, so that holes can be drilled accurately in desired positions, and then, by warping the machine, as already explained, another set can be brought to register accurately with a hole thus drilled. This tool inserts a special type of expansion bolt, which when put in place automatically locks itself there. The machine can, moreover, be raised, put a steel plate over a hole, can drill and tap holes through both plate and hull, and screw in set bolts making an external joint. The preliminary trials of the machine were carried out in New York Harbour in 105ft. of water.—Engineer.

TIFLIS.

Tiflis, the Hot City, as its name aptly signifies, is the most important commercial and agricultural centre in Asiatic Russia. It came into prominence as far back as the fifth century, when a famous Georgian chief, Vakhtang, made it his capital in place of old Mtsket to its north. Its prosperity from that day on was never in doubt, and in the tenth century it attracted the attention of many Arab writers. So important was it that it had a double wall for defence, its gates being of enormous thickness and strength. It stood, at that time, on both banks of the Kur, between which was a picturesque bridge of boats.

To-day, it lies chiefly on the left bank of the river and has a population of about 300,000. It is a mixture of new and old, of ancient Armenian bazaar and Persian eastern decay, coupled with modern Russian and German buildings of considerable magnificence. Ancient dilapidated houses and tortuous byways are being replaced by the houses of modern princes of commerce, and fine open spaces such as that of Golevinski prospect. Every year its prosperity has increased until at last the tide of war, and the subtle schemes of German politicians threaten its serenity. This is the commercial core of the region round about; it imports most silk, both raw and manufactured, from Persia, with which it has for centuries been closely connected, as well as cotton, carpets, and fruit. It acts, too, as the distributing centre of Russian products to Asia, large districts of Caucasus furnishing its supplies; there is no more shrewd race in the world of commerce than the Armenian, and at Tiflis he has predominance.

Port on the Black Sea, is the natural port of Tiflis, and is 217 miles distant. It has an extremely unhealthy climate, while its roadstead is alike shallow and exposed to wind and wave, but, previous to Russia obtaining Baku, it was making great strides as a Black Sea port. Its southern neighbour is now supplanting it.

Tiflis is the capital of all Caucasus, though Vladikavkaz, far to the north, is frequently considered the capital of Caucasus. The railway system of Caucasus, of which Tiflis is ultimately destined to be the very nerve centre, consists of two mighty trunk roads. The northern system, connected with the general Russian railways and hence with the European system, commences at Rostov on a north eastern arm of the Sea of Azov, itself an extension of the Black Sea. It runs thence to Vladikavkaz, and so on to Petropav, on the Caspian Sea. There it turns south, following the above till it strikes the great petroleum peninsula of Apsheron, and terminates at Baku. The southern trunk line runs from Baku to Samtredi, where a branch from Poti joins it. It then moves on to Rion, and through a district immovably famous for its fertility, a branch striking north to Kutais. Crossing the great amphitheatre of hills at the Suram pass, about three thousand feet high, it passes on to Tiflis itself, and thence to Elizabetopol and to Baku, so that all Caucasus is reached by rail.

Now is this all; the important cities of Vladikavkaz and Tiflis are themselves connected by nature herself, by way of the famous Darel Gorge. This tremendous great in the chain of the Caucasus lies almost midway between the Caspian and the Black Sea, so that a great natural fissure almost cleaves Caucasus into two portions. Again and again this has served military purposes, when Russia despaired of bringing the fighting rages of the Caucasus to a head, she divided the territory into two portions, and, holding the Darel Gorge, subdued the tribes east and west in turn. A great military road has been constructed there and, though communication is by road vehicles at present, the projected railway through the Darel Gorge, a mere 123 miles in length, must vastly enhance the possibilities of Tiflis.

It is evident, then, that Tiflis may easily play a very important part in future Eastern development, and the leading of a German force at Poti to back up German diplomacy at Tiflis has other views than that of kindly assisting the Georgians to found an independent State. Such similar assistance, so far as has resulted in bringing various rich portions of Russia under at least temporary subjection to Germany, of which the Ukraine is a striking instance and, even at Baku, the Armenians are being urged to establish the capital of still another new State, to be carved out of unhappy Russia. To divide, in order to rule, is a proverb which which Germany is well conversant, but the Allies are not. Ready to be misled by manoeuvres of word or pen any more than they are by the enemy's military strategy. The recent arrival of an Allied force at Baku from the Persian Gulf will doubtless serve as a counterfoil to the German machinations. The disruption and disintegration of Russia, at which Germany is aiming, may indeed and, instead, in a union of her united peoples to resist the common danger to their real independence.

CHINA'S TRADE IN DYES.

Germany formerly supplied about 95 per cent. of the dyestuffs consumed in China. In order to successfully introduce such products into this field it would seem advisable for other manufacturers to adopt the German plan of introduction, says an American consular report from Shanghai. The Continental manufacturers supplied the foremost German houses in the trade in Shanghai with an unlimited quantity of dyes of all kinds on consignment and allowed a commission of 20 per cent. on all sales. In addition the manufacturers detailed chemists to this firm's office, who undertook to demonstrate to the Shanghai company's customers the various colours made, and, in certain cases, to turn out sample colours upon request.

The following figures showing imports of dyes and dyestuffs from foreign countries into China for the years 1913 and 1917 may be of interest:—

	1913.	1917.
Alizarine	\$3,943,323.	
Indigo, artificial	7,632,265.	\$184,067.
Indigo, vegetable	41,565.	623,887.

In this connection it may be stated, also, the report, that Shanghai transacts 40 to 45 per cent. of the total foreign trade of China and is the chief distributing port for northern and Yangtze products.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918, payable quarterly. FREE OF TAXES.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the National Defence bought before October 29th are accepted in Payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK.)

PRINCES BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

Where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE

Actg. Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 70.80 yielding a net income of 5.65%. Bearing interest from the 16th October, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE OPENED on the 20th October, 1918, and closed on the 20th November, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, Chater Road,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

—FOR— CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of

New and Comfortable Cars

Always in Readiness.

Phone

977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,

60-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements

for Special

Occasions

THE BROWNLOW FILTER

British throughout for nearly 60 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS IN FOOSHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

READY!
CLEAN!
WATERPROOF!

"MALTHOID"

LAST!
SAFE!
SHOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Showing 3rd & 4th Episodes

THE MYSTERY SHIP

Including Universal Weekly and Comics

WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.

Showing the Final Episodes of

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Vessels dispatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON and BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co. Ltd.,
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA

MARSEILLES

BUENOS AIRES

RIO DE JANEIRO

SANTOS

BOMBAY

COLOMBO

BATAVIA

SOURABAYA

SAMARANG

SYDNEY

MELBOURNE

VICTORIA

VANCOUVER

SEATTLE

TACOMA

Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

Durban and Cape Town.

Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

Monthly direct service.

Monthly service calling at AUERLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"KUREHA MARU".....SATURDAY, 16th Nov., at 3 p.m.

"AFRICA MARU".....TUESDAY, 26th Nov., at 3 p.m.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU".....THURSDAY, 7th Nov., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU".....TUESDAY, 19th Nov., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Joint Service of the

"NORLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

7. SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers Tons Sails

VONDEL 10,000 16th November.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 1974-1975-1976.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN

HOKUTO MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

RIOMU MARU

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
OFINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage. Electric Light and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
46 & 48.

Telephone No. 54.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov., at 1 p.m.

HAICHONG Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 12th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rika Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU

"NANKING"

January 9th, 1919.

"CHINA"

November 21st.

AN UNHURRIED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1894.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, ISLANDS, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

PART and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

KORUM MARU 20,000 14th November

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 14th November

TENYO MARU 22,000 25th November

SHINYO MARU 22,000 18th December

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong

Consenting with

From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST and 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS AND FREIGHTS

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

Managers.

SHIPPING

